

Germans Start Fresh Drive for Paris; Gain Slight in Attack on 21-Mile Front

U-Boat Sinks U. S. Steamer Off Maryland; 18 Missing

Pinar del Rio Torpedoed Saturday Morning 70 Miles From the Coast

Captain and 17 Men Fail to Reach Port

16 Members of Crew Land in Virginia; Delaware Bay Is Ordered Closed

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The American steamer Pinar del Rio was sunk by a German submarine seventy miles off the coast of Maryland yesterday morning. One of her boats with the captain and seventeen members of the crew has landed on the Virginia coast. According to members of the crew who were landed at Norfolk the vessel was torpedoed. Hope is held that the missing lifeboat will turn up at some point along the coast. "Till to-night the raiders had not been reported as showing themselves since the Norwegian steamer Vinland was sunk off the Virginia Capes last Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock. The destruction of the Pinar del Rio was the twenty-fifth mile nearer the American coast than the point at which the Harpathian was sunk Thursday expelling the theory held by some naval officers that the present submarine raid was an end and that the U-boats had been, for the time at least, driven from American shores. Assume Ship Was Torpedoed It is assumed that the vessel was torpedoed, the method of attack employed against the Harpathian. The Navy Department had received no confirmation of a rumor to-day that one of the coastwise vessels out of New York was overdue and unreported, the implication being that she had suffered disaster at the hands of the raiders. It was said that new measures taken by the Navy Department to combat the submarines operating in American waters may be responsible for the delay in arrival of the vessel at her destination. The Navy Department's announcement follows: "The American steamer Pinar del Rio was sunk by a German submarine on June 8, in the morning, about seventy miles off the coast of Maryland. Sixteen members of the crew have been landed. Another boat with the captain and seventeen men is still unaccounted for. The landing of the sixteen men was made on the Virginia coast." Commanded by Captain Mackenzie The Pinar del Rio, owned by the American and Cuban Steamship Line, Inc., was built at South Shields, England, in 1915, by J. Readhead & Son. She was a net tonnage of 1,607 and a length of 205 feet. She was last listed as leaving an American Atlantic port on May 11 and arriving at Havana on May 18. She was commanded by Captain J. Mackenzie. All sinkings reported to the Navy Department since the submarines left the New Jersey coast district last Sunday have occurred off the coasts of Maryland and Virginia, with several of them due east of Cape Henry. This indicates that the U-boats are operating on a very limited area, probably not more than a few hundred square miles, but in a very important shipping lane. Naval Forces Concentrated Since it became known that the submarines were in this area naval and air forces have concentrated their efforts here. The task of bagging the lives given in so limited an area is not an easy one, as the vessels can submerge and lie on the bottom until danger is past. Then, too, the suggestion has been made that the craft may have been landing at night in the many coves and inlets along the Eastern Virginia shore line. There, it is believed, they have recharged batteries and given crews breathing and resting spells. Fair weather has prevailed along the coast since the Rio was sent down, and even if the men in the missing boat are rescued at sea they should be able to make land in a day or two. They may already have landed at some isolated spot on either the Maryland or Virginia coasts.

Delaware Ships Held as Aircraft Scout for U-Boats

LEWES, Del., June 9.—Warned by the Navy Department that the submarine danger has not passed, not a

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Mothers of a Regiment Abroad Meet Here and Cable Greeting

Sixteen hundred New York boys who recently crossed to France with the 304th Field Artillery and are quartered near a picturesque village back of the front will be cheered to-day when they receive this message from home by cable: "Your mothers and fathers, your wives and sweethearts, your brothers and sisters and your host of friends send you their loving greetings on this 9th day of June. We have gathered together this evening—fifteen hundred strong—to rejoice over your safe arrival 'over there' and to share with each other the cheering message we have had from you. We have formed ourselves into an organization to be known as the 304th Field Artillery Association of the American Army Association, whose purpose shall be to promote not only your best interests, but the welfare of your loved ones at home. "We are with you heart and soul and stand ready to help in any way. God bless you every one!"

Mrs. Bacon Signs Message

Mrs. Robert Bacon, as chairman of the new association, signed the message after a meeting, marked by many striking features, in the auditorium of Public School No. 27, in East Forty-second Street, Cleveland H. Dodge presided.

Mrs. Mary M. Connolly, No. 449A Macdon Street, Brooklyn, who has five sons in the service, received an ovation.

Boys Anxious to Fight

The meeting was called by the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A., under whose auspices the new association was organized. Mr. Dodge and George W. Perkins spoke. Mr. Perkins read a composite letter from the boys of the New York regiment. One of the soldiers wrote: "The only fly in the ointment is that they won't let us kill a Hun yet. We have to go to school all over again, with a prospect of still another school after that. However, as a reward, the brightest scholars may be allowed to shoot at a Hun when the course has been finished. School commences Monday."

Mr. Perkins told the relatives of the soldiers that letters are the most important things just now.

The new association's headquarters are on the twelfth floor of No. 347 Madison Avenue.

Aerial Mail Service Between London and Paris Huge Success

PARIS, June 9.—An aerial postal service between London and Paris has been successfully inaugurated. The aviator Lornat concluded his third round trip yesterday in five hours and fifteen minutes. The return voyage was rendered difficult owing to the strong head wind and deep air pockets. "My observer and myself were really seasick, as though pitched and tossed in a heavy sea," said Lornat after landing.

Dirigible Blown Out To Sea; Crew Rescued

CHATHAM, Mass., June 9.—The crew of three men of a coast patrol dirigible was notified and started in pursuit, but lost sight of the airship in the dark. After a search of several hours it came upon the balloon resting on the surface of the sea, with the three men perched safely on top of the bag. They had got drenched in landing on the water, but had climbed the ropes to a safe position to await rescue.

After taking off the crew the coast patrol boat arranged with a steam trawler to tow the disabled dirigible to port.

First Mobile Kitchens Sent to Army in France

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 9.—General Pershing's boys soon will be receiving hotel cooking in France, in so far as field work is concerned. The first consignment of mobile kitchens is on its way to the front and should be there by this time, according to Walter W. Vick, former general receiver of Santo Domingo, who is vice-president of the Taft Army Kitchen Corporation. The kitchen of this concern, which was thoroughly tested by the authorities at Washington, is the first to use steam, or hotel cooking in army or navy conditions. The kitchen travel under their own power and are built in three types, one for feeding from 1,000 to 1,500 men, one for feeding a regiment of 3,000, and another for feeding a company of from 250 to 400 men. "The advantage of this mobile kitchen," said Mr. Vick to-day at the lay-out, "is that it will cook for 1,200 men in two and a half hours; only small pieces of wood are needed for fuel, the containers which bring the food to the kitchen being sufficient to provide the necessary steam. The temperature of the steam packed kettles can be raised to 212 degrees in seven minutes; it can be adapted to any mode of conveyance, and is nearly eliminated and the food cooked with steam meets with the enthusiastic approval of the men and increases the food value of their rations."

German Paper Praises Raids of U-Boats Here

AMSTERDAM, June 9.—The "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," commenting on the U-boat raid of the American coast, says: "It is the first big and carefully planned action of our undersea warfare, undertaken against the war prolonger in the far West. It is linked up with our offensives on the European battlefields. "The U-boats have brought the war to the American shores to catch American transports near the point of capture, because it is not always easy to deal with them in the open sea or in European waters. "The German people wish their brave sailors good luck and complete success in their task."

Offense Only Way to Victory, Says Gen. Foch

Allied Commander in Chief Makes Significant Statement in English Journal

Power of the Blow Depends on Reserves Continued Defensive Cannot Bring Success and Even Prepares for Defeat

LONDON, June 9.—That battles can be won in the end only by the army which takes the offensive is the significant declaration made by General Foch, commander in chief of the Allies, in an important article contributed by him to the weekly journal "The Field," in which he discussed the problem of the soldier and the way to victory. "Modern warfare, to arrive at its end and to impose its will on the enemy," says General Foch, "recognizes only one means—destruction of the enemy's organized forces. "War undertakes and prepares this destruction by battle which brings about the overthrow of the adversary, disorganizes his command, destroys his discipline and nullifies his units, as far as their fighting power is concerned. "Offensive Only Can Give Victory "Our first axiom must be that completely to achieve its object a battle must not be purely defensive. A purely defensive battle, even well conducted, does not result in a victor and a vanquished. It is simply a game that must be begun over again. "From this it is an obvious corollary that an offensive, whether started at the beginning of an action or whether it follows the defensive, can only give results and in consequence must always be adopted at the finish. "To maintain a position is not synonymous with being victorious, and even prepares for a defeat. If we remain where we are and do not pass to the offensive to fix the direction of attack, to guard against the plans of the enemy and prevent him from carrying out the same maneuver, we must undertake to carry on and sustain numerous combats, each with determined aim. "But since there remains no doubt that decisive attack is the very key-stone of a battle, all other actions which make up a battle must be engaged in consideration of this main purpose, namely, the decisive attack. "Reserves must be husbanded with the most extreme parsimony so that the blow may be strong enough to make the blow as violent as possible. Let loose at the finish, without any lurking idea of saving them, with a well thought out plan for winning the battle at a point chosen and determined, reserves are thrown in all together in an action surpassing in violence and energy all other phases of battle, an action with proper characteristics—surprise, mass and speed. All our forces really participate, either by preparing it or by carrying it out. "In this, our supreme aim, we must not be deceived by appearances. Though theory fails when applied by feeble hands and when accessories obscure the main principle, history and reason show us that in battle there is a single argument which is worth while, namely, decisive attack, which is alone capable of assuring the desired result—the overthrow of the adversary."

Japanese Ship in U. S. Service Stranded

A PACIFIC PORT, June 9.—Striking on a ledge in a dense fog off the North Pacific coast early to-day, the Japanese freighter Aikoku Maru, said to be the United States Shipping Board, is in a precarious condition. She may slip off into deep water at high tide, according to a message received to-night by the local Merchant's Exchange.

Marine Casualties Separate

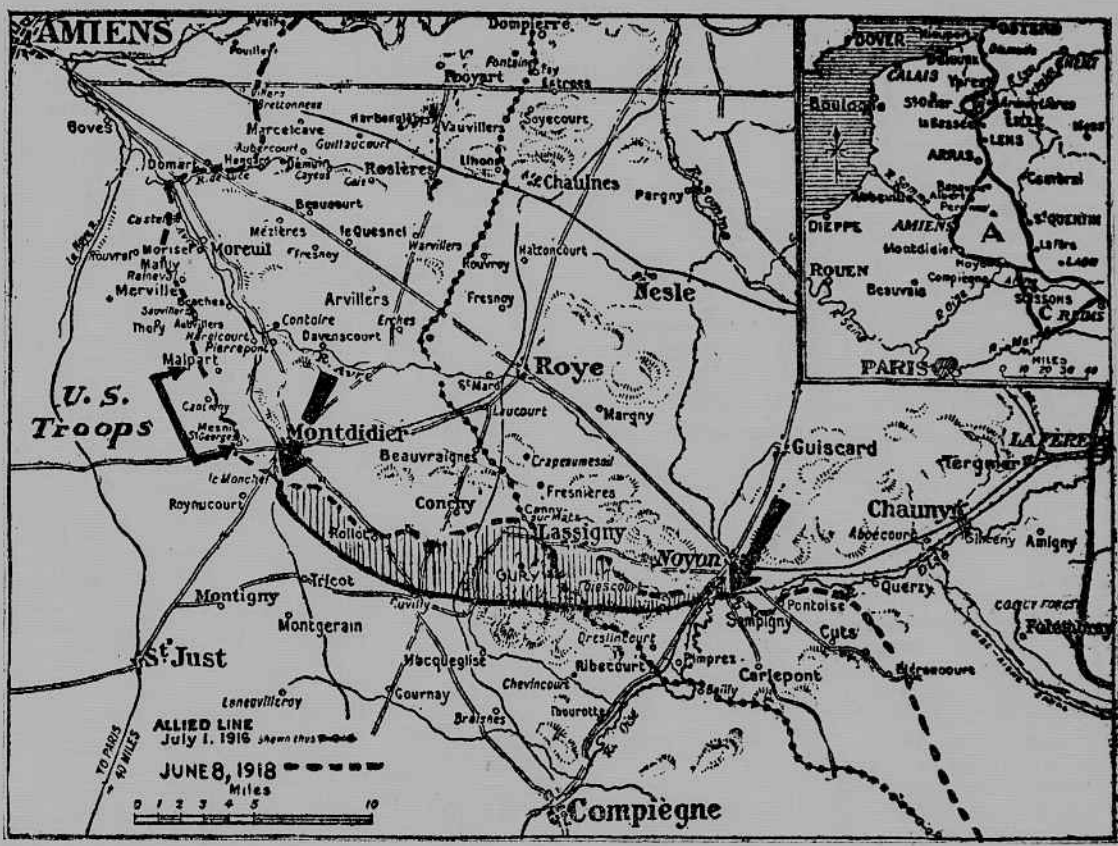
Marine Corps casualties are issued separately from those of the army, and no reports have yet come on the killed and wounded among the Marines who have been engaged in heavy fighting near Château Thierry. Up to that fighting the Marine Corps casualties had been very low, as they were only recently moved up to the front line, having previously been engaged in police work along the American lines of communication. "Considering the number of Americans actually in the front lines and the length of time they have been 'carrying on,' officers do not regard the total of casualties as large. The number of men actually killed in action so far reported to the department is 742, while of the more than 4,000 wounded only 310 have died from their wounds. The list of missing, including prisoners, also is comparatively small."

All Foe's Armies Under One Command

AMSTERDAM, June 9.—Unity of military command has been extended from Germany and Austria to embrace Bulgaria and Turkey, the "Deutsche Tageszeitung" of Berlin reports. The supreme war council of the Central Powers will have the right to transfer troops from one army to another. This was brought about, the newspaper states, by the recent visit to Constantinople and Sofia of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, Baron Burian.

Detailed casualty list on page 3

THE FOURTH GERMAN OFFENSIVE



The approximate gains of the Germans in the first day of their new drive are indicated roughly by the shaded area between the two arrows on the large map. In the insert map the salients created by Ludendorff's three previous blows this year are indicated: A, the Somme offensive which began March 21; B, the Ypres offensive of April 9, and C, the Champagne drive of May 27.

Casualty List Jumps to High Figure—196

This Brings Total of Americans Killed and Wounded to 7,315

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Casualties among the American expeditionary forces thus far reported by General Pershing, including to-day's list, total 7,315, the War Department announced to-day in making public the first of regular weekly summaries of casualties. Deaths in action and from wounds, disease, accidents and all other causes number 2,927, while 4,388 men have been wounded and 342 are missing in action, including men held prisoners in Germany. The casualty list given out to-day contained 196 names and was the largest reported in any single day so far. In addition two dead and ten severely wounded were reported in the Marine Corps. While no official explanation was given for the decision of the department to advise the country weekly of the exact total of casualties since the landing of the first American forces in France last June, it is understood that it resulted largely from widespread reports that casualties had been very heavy and that total figures were being withheld from the public. Lists Little Delayed It has been explained at the department that the daily lists sent by General Pershing are issued with as little delay as possible. The casualties are so scattered in the lists that they will not give information of value to the enemy, but this does not mean that any appreciable numbers are held back. After heavy actions, such as that of Cantigny, it requires several days, check up the casualties and cable them to the department. American troops have been in the trenches several months and now hold sectors at several points along the Western front. In addition many troops are being moved up to the front line and the French and British are having heavy fighting since the German drive began in March. General Pershing's men went into the front line last November for training and soon afterward they took over a trench permanently. Other units went into the trenches for final training with the French later and finally took over sectors, so that the total frontage now held by the Americans ranks second to that of the French and British armies.

Paris Confident Foe Will Be Held

PARIS, June 9.—The feeling of confidence evident when the first announcement was made that the Germans had resumed their offensive seemed justified by a statement to-night that the enemy's attack on the approximately twenty-two-mile front had succeeded in advancing a bare four miles at one point only, and then at an appalling cost. Everywhere else, the statement said, the Germans were being held.

Irvin S. Cobb, Back From War, Asserts Victory Is Certain

Spirit of American Troops Assures Glorious Triumph, He Declares

With the dust of battle-scarred Picardy still faintly visible on his khaki uniform and the little identification medal still dangling from his wrist, Irvin S. Cobb, author, traveler and war correspondent, has returned from the Western front with a message that our boys are of indomitable spirit and feel sure of victory. This remarkable spirit, said he, not only assures a glorious triumph for the Allies, but Allied leaders declare it will undoubtedly achieve a quicker end. "The most moving spectacle that I have witnessed on the European battlefields," said Mr. Cobb yesterday, "is the unbounded enthusiasm of our men going to the fighting lines. Their virile, freshening breath has penetrated to Tommy and poilu, so that the Allied forces of to-day are steered with courage and will that is deathless. Always our fellows are smiling. They smile when they enter the trenches, they smile when they charge, and when they return for rest from the heat of battle still they smile. Never do they complain, but always are they eager to be unleashed for the fray. Their officers complain only of their over-enthusiasm to get into the fight. Their flash and enthusiasm have started the wearied French and British into a renewed liveliness, and they know they will win."

U. S. Airmen Play Big Part

Mr. Cobb predicted that open warfare, brought about by the present German offensive, would continue till the end of the war, adding that it was the opinion of many generals that the big, victorious smash must come from flexible maneuvering of huge armies over great stretches of territory. Our airmen, he said, are playing a greater part in the present battle than is generally supposed. They are fighting on all the fronts in large numbers, and in daring and dash are unsurpassed. "The Boches," he said, "entertain the greatest dread of our aviators. They have had a taste of the American bombardment and utter fearlessness. They understand that the American aviator will never fly from a German."

The Americans, however, said Mr. Cobb, were still using French machines for combat. "It must not be imagined," he added, "that the German morale has collapsed. I had opportunity to observe some of the prisoners recently taken at Chateau-Thierry, where so much fighting is now going on, and I find that though the Bavarians and Saxons are heartily sick of the war, the Prussians are arrogant and still maintain an I-am-it attitude. The Germans will undoubtedly fight on as long as their government exists."

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Americans Are Ready to Meet Teuton Attack

Montdidier Sector Expected To Be Involved in New German Blow

(By The Associated Press) WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 9 (evening).—While the Americans in the Montdidier region were subjected to a heavy bombardment to-day, no infantry attack against them developed during the first phase of the new battle. The Americans are waiting and ready for whatever may happen. They will resist to the utmost any onslaught against the front they are defending. After a night made red by the crashing of guns, it was expected that the shock might come at daylight, but apparently the Germans spread their shells over a considerably wider front than that attacked by the infantry. In the recent fighting on the Marne, Captain George F. Wellage, of Eagle Pass, Texas, and Captain James O. Green, Wisconsin, distinguished themselves. They are attached to regiments which deserve equal credit with the marines for stopping the German onrush to Paris. Captain Wellage smoked out a German machine-gun nest and had a duel with a German officer, whom he killed with his revolver. He captured another German officer, after wounding him. Captain Green's company was cut off by machine gun fire. With two platoons he attacked the machine gunners and killed all of them. He continued to advance and with his men fought all night. Toward morning they surprised and killed all the Germans in another machine gun nest. They then crawled through ditches in order to get back to their own lines. This action greatly aided the marines in their advance. One of the regiments taking part in this battle is known as the "Red Raiders." Another has close affiliations with Detroit because many of its officers had married Detroit girls. Detroit is known as "the mother-in-law" of this regiment.

Americans Repulse Germans on Marne

(By The Associated Press) WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 9.—Attacks by the Germans in the Marne sector have again been repulsed by the Americans, who inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. The French repulsed two attacks against Hill 304, west of Chateau-Thierry, the first at 10 o'clock this night, and the second at 3 o'clock this morning. French troops captured a wood south of Bussières last night. A new German division, the 5th Grenadier Guards, was identified by the Americans for the first time yesterday.

Allies Break Force of Blow At Noyon and Montdidier

Held at Sides, Foe Pushes Forward 4 Miles at One Point

Aims to Advance Along the Oise

Enemy's Losses Heavy; Americans Bombarded, but the Infantry Fails to Attack

The Germans yesterday began their fourth great offensive of the year. After a short but terrific bombardment, they stormed forward on a twenty-one-mile front between Montdidier and Noyon, along the southern side of the Picardy salient and adjoining the new Champagne salient. Despite the severe losses inflicted on them by the French, Crown Prince Rupprecht's men pushed forward to a depth of two and a half miles at certain points and at one point four miles. On the wings of the new salient, the French broke the force of the blow, preventing the enemy from advancing far. The Germans progressed more than a mile near the western end of the front attacked, capturing the towns of Rubescourt, Le Fretoy and Mortemer. On the right the enemy made only slight gains against the desperate Allied resistance before Comencourt and Ville. In the centre of the line Ludendorff's troops were subjected to a murderous fire, but by sheer weight forced the French back to the region of Recons-sur-Matz, the point of the maximum withdrawal. The enemy's attack is continuing violently, General Foch reported last night. Along the whole front the French were resisting stubbornly, exacting tremendous sacrifices from the Germans for every foot of ground yielded. By this blow, predicted by observers since the thrust toward the Marne two weeks ago, the Germans probably intend to get astride the Oise River, beat in the Allied salient between the Picardy and Champagne fronts, and then sweep toward Paris, with the Oise protecting their right flank. The American positions in the Montdidier sector were violently hammered by the enemy's guns, but no infantry action developed. These positions adjoin to the west the front attacked. In the Champagne salient the French made minor advances, gaining ground east of Hautebraye, northwest of Soissons, improving their positions east of Chesny, south of the Ourcq, and advancing farther near Eloup and Bussières, northwest of Chateau Thierry. American troops are holding parts of the front near Bussières. Berlin stated American attacks northwest of Chateau Thierry Saturday were repulsed with heavy losses.

Gas Bombardment Precedes Opening Of German Attack

FRENCH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, June 9.—The German offensive which opened this morning on a twenty-mile front was preceded by a heavy gas shell bombardment. The enemy's gains have as yet been confined to our advanced zone, which was within the range of a destructive fire from his minnervier.

The principal line of resistance is untouched, according to the latest report. The enemy probably intends to turn to the right between the Matz and the Oise by an advance between the Matz and Noyon, with the ob-